LSCA-0597
#2 1of2 docs

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CITY CLERK

# CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA


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April 21, 1997

Honorable Members of the Rules
And Elections Committee
Room 395, City Hall
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Honorable Members:

I have prepared the attached report in response to the Motion of April 9, 1997 and the letter from the Mayor of the same date requesting information on the problems encountered during the April 8, 1997 Primary Nominating Election. The report details the problems we experienced and addresses those issues for which I have information. I will continue to provide assistance to the District Attorney's Office for his investigation into those allegations of voters being asked for identification in order to be allowed to vote and other allegations of electioneering and voter harassment at certain polling places. I will continue to provided additional information if it becomes available and will submit supplemental reports if new problems or solutions are identified.

I and my staff have reviewed our procedures and put into place corrective procedures to reduce or eliminate the errors. I will also add some additional checks to find errors so that they can be corrected before election day. I am also recommending actions to be taken to improve the response to precincts when problems are discovered and to reduce the time delays in correcting those problems.

Sincerely,

J. Michael Carey
J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

JMC:jmc

Attachment

FINDINGS ON APRIL 8, 1997 PRIMARY
NOMINATING ELECTION PROBLEMS AND ISSUES
RAISED BY COUNCIL AND MAYOR

In reviewing the problems that occurred during the Primary Nominating Election and determining possible solutions, it is also important to understand the overall complexity and logistics necessary for conducting an election for the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Unified School District and Community College District. Following is some general information about the size and complexity of the election management process.

## I. General Election Information and Statistics

The election division consists of 11 full time city employees. During non-election years, the division is required, due to budget constraints, to reduce staffing by one position. During an election cycle, the division hires temporary as-needed staff to fulfill the responsibilities of the division. The as-needed staff are used in a range of position responsibilities including high level supervisory positions with responsibilities for major election areas such as precinct worker recruiting, vote recorder assembly and the absentee process. The precinct recruiting area has a total of 25 as-needed staff working at telephones or in the field. The assembly operation has a total of 174 as-needed staff working under as-needed supervisors. The absentee voting process requires 124 staff positions in two locations handling the incoming applications, data entry, absent ballot preparation and mailing and returned mail. These operations are provided supervision by 2 regular full time city employees as part of their regular duties. On election day and election night, in addition to the 8800 precinct workers, 1000 employees are hired to respond to election day problems, collect ballots at depots, process returned supplies and tally the ballots. In all, the 11 full time regular city employees supervise a staff exceeding 10,000 workers whose responsibility it is to serve 1.8 million voters.

The City uses the County of Los Angeles established precinct data in determining City precinct boundaries. In general, a City precinct consists of 1 but not more than 5 county precincts. During the past year, the county has undergone a substantial reduction in the number of precincts, thereby increasing the size of precincts. For the City, that means fewer consolidations than in past years, and that voters have a greater chance of voting at their same voting location for both City and county elections. For this election, the precinct consolidations were as follows:

| | County Precincts | City Precincts | Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|
| City | 3000 | 1932 | 1.5 to 1 |
| Outside City (LACCD) | 1264 | 370 | 3.4 to 1 |
| TOTAL | 2302 | | |

We had a total of 2302 voting precincts for which to find polling places and poll workers for election day. For each voting precinct in the City, 4 poll workers are hired. For precincts in the extended Community College District, 3 poll workers are hired. For this election, the following table shows the polling place staffing needs:

| Precincts | Workers | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City | 1932 | 4 | 7728 |
| Outside City | 370 | 3 | 1110 |
| TOTAL | 2302 | | 8838 |

The hiring of poll workers and establishing of poll locations began in early December, 1996 immediately following the November election. The primary resource for poll workers and poll locations was from the list established by the County for the November election.

In addition to locating polling places and hiring staff, the Official Sample Ballot is mailed approximately 30 days prior to the election. The Official Sample Ballot contains the voting location for the voter. Any changes to the poll location after this time results in additional actions to ensure the proper delivery of supplies and notification for the board members and voters. As of the mailing of the Official Sample Ballot, 62 polling places were unconfirmed thereby requiring that notifications of change be sent to the voters.

Voting booths and supplies are delivered to precinct locations and inspectors during the two weeks preceding an election. There were 92 routes for delivery of voting booths, and 93 routes for delivery of supplies to the inspectors. Every polling place or inspector change resulted in a change to a delivery route. Additional changes occurred as citizens made special requests for delivery of supplies, or were not available at the time that the supplies were scheduled for delivery. Booths and supplies not delivered as scheduled are labeled as "snags" and require special handling for future delivery. Special deliveries are handled on an individual basis and require much special handling. There were 150 special deliveries for booths and 400 special deliveries for supplies for this election.

## II. Election Day Problems

The city experienced a number of problems on election day, some of which were usual and some

of which were unique to this election due to the quantity of the problems. Following is an itemization of the problems we encountered and a discussion of the problem.

## A. Polling Place Problems

1. Late opening of polling places

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | Workers failed to show at 7 a.m. | 75 |
| | Emergency staff deployed | 36 |
| | Workers arrived late | 39 |
| b. | Supplies not available | 40 |

Discussion:

Late opening of polling places has been a constant and continuing situation. This is not a unique or unusual situation when you consider that the City depends on 8,838 quasi volunteers to work for one day beginning at 6:30 a.m. and ending after 8 p.m. In places where poll workers failed to arrive on time or at all, the recruiting section determines if the designated poll workers can be reached to open the poll. If none of the workers can be reached, or are unable to go to the poll to open it as agreed, the City then dispatches City Clerk employees and the necessary supplies with instructions to open the poll and stay until additional assistance can be obtained. They are instructed to hire additional poll workers from the local citizens coming to vote if possible, but must stay at the poll until closing or until sufficient workers arrive to ensure that the poll will continue to function properly.

Exact statistics are not available for the last 10 years on the magnitude of late poll openings. Late poll openings are a concern to the City Clerk. However, attempting to quantify the data is difficult due to the number of telephone calls received with often conflicting information. The division responds to the problems reported on election day as expeditiously as possible using the resources of the City Clerk's Office. While exact statistics are not available, in 1993 there were approximately 25 polls that did not open promptly and in 1995 there were about 40 polls that did not open promptly.

In 1993 a new program was put into place to respond more quickly to late opening polls by using regular City Clerk employees assigned to rapid deployment areas throughout the City with supplies for precincts in that area. In 1995 the program was modified so that supplies were sent to the poll from a central location and the employee was dispatched from their home. In 1997 this same program was used with employees dispatched from their homes and supplies sent from the central supplies area. There were 38 such individuals dispatched for polls that did not open due to the inspector not arriving. For each of these, supplies were sent from the central location.

In addition to the 38 emergency assignments on election day, the Friday and Monday prior to the election resulted in the pre-assignment of 46 City Clerk and supplemental County employees to specified precincts. These assignments were made to fill known vacant positions, and included

the delivery of the supplies on election day. In all, a total of 84 polling places had inadequate staffing prior to or on election day.

Beginning at 6 a.m. on election morning, there were 40 supply boxes remaining at the service center for delivery. These supplies were sent out to the poll locations with truck drivers and regular City Clerk employees no later than 8:45 a.m. These remaining supply boxes were the result of the inability of the drivers to deliver the supplies to the inspector. In some cases, inspectors had changed and in some cases inspectors were not available to receive the supplies due in part to late deliveries and unassigned inspectors. All poll locations opened on election day, and all problems were corrected.

To understand better what occurred at the precincts with problems, we have contacted the inspectors to determine how they dealt with the problems they encountered, and how they accommodated the voters. In most cases where the supplies were missing or incorrect, the inspectors requested the voters to return, and generally the voters did return. Some of the inspectors kept track of who came to vote and personally requested them to return when the problem had been resolved. Many of the inspectors also advised the voters to write in the candidate when the vote recorder either had a missing or incorrect page. Our review of the problem precincts indicate that the inspectors generally made every effort to ensure that every voter who came had an opportunity to vote. We are not able to definitively identify the number of voters who may not have been able to cast a ballot on April 8th, but the ultimate number appears to be far lower than initially anticipated.

## Possible Solutions

The primary concern in late poll opening is that the inspector and/or the supplies are not available so that voters are not able to vote. As soon as voters are not able to vote, we receive a high volume of telephone calls. Our goal in developing a solution to this problem is to reduce the urgency at the polls by quickly providing some means of allowing voters to vote, thereby providing time to more properly respond with duplicate materials where necessary. Through the years we have tried a variety of solutions to meet these goals with varying degrees of success.

We have developed the following additional options to ensure timely opening of the polls:

1. **Assign 2302 City employees as inspectors**.
   The most costly solution and the one offering the greatest opportunity for elimination of problems would be to use City employees for all inspector positions, have them responsible for receiving and checking the voting materials and serving as the precinct inspector. This would require the City to pay for a minimum of 2302 poll workers at their normal pay rate plus overtime, totaling approximately 14 hours per person. This solution would also have an adverse effect on those inspectors who have served effectively for years, and feel a responsibility for the democratic process of voting.

2. **Assign 2302 City employees to receive supplies and ensure the poll is open**
A variation on hiring City employees as inspectors is to assign the delivering of supplies and poll opening duties to City employees. That is, assign a minimum of 2302 City employees to receive precinct supplies and deliver them to the precinct on election morning, verify the opening of the poll, and correct or cause to be corrected poll opening problems. This, too, would be expensive, could negatively impact responsible inspectors, but would better ensure that polls opened on time.

3. **Designate a task force of City employees to respond as an emergency force with emergency poll opening supplies**
Another possible solution also involves using City employees, but on an exception basis. That is, assign a number of City employees to serve as an emergency deployment force for election morning with a generic emergency voting kit. These employees would stay at home or at decentralized locations throughout the City on election morning for responding to early morning problem calls as they are reported. This represents a variation of what the City Clerk's Office has attempted to do with the limited resources within the Clerk's Office alone. By assigning staff from other City departments to serve as election officers for emergency deployment on election morning, the City benefits by providing City staff to only those areas where problems are reported. This solution would *not* ensure that all polls open by 7 a.m., but would ensure a quicker response to a problem location with trained and accountable staff, at a more limited increase in personnel expense. It has the added benefit of not having a negative impact on responsible inspectors while meeting the emergency demands, by exception, for inspectors who have failed to meet their obligation.

4. **Double the pay of poll workers**
Precinct officers are paid a very minimum amount of money for working a 14 hour day under sometimes difficult conditions. Inspectors receive $55, and all other workers receive $45. That equals at most $3.92 per hour. These rates have not been changed in recent history. There were many complaints from poll workers after the 1995 election that the pay should be increased. I believe a pay increase would help in our recruiting efforts as well as to better reflect a reasonable rate for the effort required of the poll workers to responsibly serve in these positions. Doubling the pay of the poll workers will result in an increased cost to the City of approximately $425,000 per election. An alternative would be to increase the pay for training and offer the training pay to all workers. Such an option could cost an additional $176,760 if all workers took the option and the pay was $20 per person.

5. **Always schedule 2 precincts to each location**
If two precincts are assigned to each location, then the assumption would be that at least one inspector would arrive with supplies, and both precincts could open

by sharing supplies. This has some implications during the tally process to ensure that all voters are properly credited to the correct precinct for auditing purposes. It would also require that all polling places be large enough to handle two precincts, which is not feasible in some of our existing locations.

6. **Use supplies from an adjacent precinct until proper duplicate supplies are provided**
When supplies don't arrive, some inspectors borrowed supplies from an adjoining precinct. This could be placed as an option in the training material; however, it would require that the person selecting the precinct from which to borrow supplies understands to select a precinct with the same ballot races and issues. It would be preferable that a City employee make the decision of where to borrow supplies.

7. **Deliver some form of paper ballot to all precinct workers to use in an emergency**
Provide some form of a paper ballot to all precinct workers that could be used as a write-in ballot if the supplies are not available. This would require additional training for all poll workers and could result in added confusion. It would, however, provide an alternative method for all voters to be accommodated on election day without delay, assuming at least one poll worker shows up and brings the paper ballots to the polls.

**Recommendation**

I recommend that option 3 and 4 be implemented. I believe the City should direct each department to assign a number of employees to the election division to serve as an emergency response force. A minimum of 200 such persons could assure that immediate poll opening problems could be resolved quickly, thereby reducing the urgency of providing duplicate supplies. These personnel should be trained and supplied with an emergency response kit that can be used at any precinct for allowing voters to vote. They should be required to stay either at home or report to a decentralized staging area for assigning to problem precincts as they are determined, and to open the precinct and assist with resolution of the problems found. Some personnel would, by necessity, work for the entire day while others may only work for a limited number of hours before being released to the own departments. This solution would provide a reliable workforce to the City Clerk's Office to meet emergencies as they arise on election day, and allow City Clerk employees to investigate other types of situations such as reported illegal voting activities. The cost of implementing such a solution would be far less than hiring City employees for all precincts, and would offer a greater opportunity for opening polls quickly after a citizen report. It would not ensure that all precincts opened at 7 a.m. but would ensure that we could get a location opened quickly after we were notified that it was not open.

I also believe that the pay for poll workers should be increased. By doubling the pay for poll workers, there would be greater incentive for people to work, and it would more closely

approximate the current minimum pay rates. A second alternative for a pay increase is to provide more money for attending the training class and offering it to all workers. That would have an added benefit of encouraging more people to attend the training thereby improving the overall level of knowledge and experience of our workforce.

## 2. Polling Place Location Changes

As a matter of law, (LA City Election Code Sec. 60) we are required to select and contract for the use of a suitable polling place for each precinct, and use, insofar as possible, schools and other public buildings. A rental fee of $25 is provided for other than schools and public buildings.

For the Primary Nominating Election, we used:

| Category | No. of Precincts |
|---|---|
| Schools | 668 |
| Public Buildings | 263 |
| Churches & Synagogues | 422 |
| Commercial Businesses | 433 |
| Private Residences | 512 |
| Other | 4 |
| TOTAL | 2302 |

As of the cut-off date (2/19/97) to establish precincts for the mailing of the Sample Ballot, 62 precinct locations had not been established or confirmed. After all the polls were confirmed, there were an additional 112 polling place location changes. Total changes affected 155 precincts, some precincts more than once. Of these, 24 polling places were changed in the last week before the election. This represents a greater number than have occurred in past elections, but continues a trend that has been developing over the last several election years. In the 1995 general election, there were only 85 poll changes.

The change of poll locations causes additional problems for the delivery of booths and supplies as well as problems for the voters on election day. The high number of poll changes seriously impacts our ability to properly supply the precincts with booths. A change in a poll location requires a redelivery of booths (additional booths) or relocation of existing booths. In either case, it is more effort for all concerned and can result in supplies not being where they are needed on election day.

Polling places were changed due to a number of reasons, with some of the reasons cited below:

A. Cancellations

- *Superseded by school function*
- *Residence owner moved*

- *Residence owner on vacation*
- *Business lost its lease*
- *Business remodeling or under construction*

B. Administrative relocations (Approximately 15 precincts)

- *Polling place relocated following inspection after voter complaint*
- *Relocated to combine precinct officer staff*
- *Unsuitable location following inspection based on voter complaint*

Notification Process

Our process when a polling place is changed is to notify the inspector and board members and to notify all of the voters through the mailing of a postcard to each registered voter in the impacted precincts. For the April election, we mailed 105,000 plus postcards. For those precincts that changed during the week before the election, postcards could not be mailed with any certainty of reaching the voter. Our last mailing was posted on Thursday, April 3rd, and reports are that the voters did not receive the postcards before April 8th.

In addition to the notifications, signs are made for and posted at the old precinct location to indicate that the poll was moved and where it is now located. The division made and posted 47 signs between Saturday and Monday before the election notifying voters of the precinct changes. Signs are posted as near to the location where voters should have been arriving as possible. If we know in advance of problem areas, additional signs are made and posted. Due to the number of signs requiring posting, the work began on the Saturday before the election. We assume that some of the signs posted on fences and trees were removed by vandals before they could be seen by voters. Signs posted in windows of businesses or homes should have been visible to citizens arriving to vote.

**Recommendations to reduce loss of poll locations**

**A. Maximize use of public facilities**

We currently use public facilities for a large portion of our polling places. Public facilities we use include Fire Stations (City and County), Recreation centers, parks, schools, churches, apartment lobbies, senior centers, senior home entry areas and businesses.

**B. Instruct City Departments to identify additional suitable office space/areas**

We need to identify additional public buildings and areas that can be used as poll locations for future elections. Each City Department should be instructed to identify areas in their outlying offices that could provide a suitable location for a polling place and provide that information to the City Clerk's Office. Additional space could include such locations as Libraries, district offices, community offices

and fire stations.

C. **Increase the pay for poll locations**
We currently pay $25 to the poll owner for use of their building on election day. If we paid $50 instead of the $25, the increased cost would be approximately $34,275 per election (1,371 x $25)

## 3. Telephone Assistance Available

On election day, the election division office begins receiving telephone calls as early as 5:30 a.m. Calls come from voters looking for their polling place, poll workers with last minute problems, the media and interested campaigns and candidates. On April 8th, we answered over 2,900 calls to our main number (485-3581). In addition to calls to this primary line, we answered an untallied number of calls to our precinct recruiter telephone lines. Those numbers are provided to our precinct workers for reporting problems and obtaining assistance.

Our primary line is normally served by 2 regular staff and 4 as-needed staff. On election day, an additional 10 telephones and 10 operators are added to the staff for responding to public inquiries. A Universal Call Distributor is put on line to randomly distribute calls to all instruments, and it has a buffer that holds additional calls in a queue.

On April 8th, the office was overwhelmed with calls due to the aggravated number of precinct problems. In some instances, a single problem was reported as many as 19 times from a variety of sources and received at a number of different internal locations. The telephone resources and call system were unable to accommodate the overflow of incoming calls. Some callers got a busy signal, some calls were unable to be completed and some received a "voice mail not available" response.

**Recommendation**

The Information Technology Agency has been contacted regarding the problem experienced with the telephones. I have asked for their assistance in developing alternatives for better responding to the high number of telephone calls on election day.

In addition to the telephone calls received on election day, the City Clerk Internet site processed 1,097 inquiries to the Polling Place lookup screen. I believe that this helped to reduce the number of possible calls to the division on election day and the site will continue to be used as an additional information source.

## 4. Incorrect Vote Recorders

The problem experienced with incorrect vote recorders was not unique to this election, but was

unique in terms of the extent of the problem and the number of precincts involved. Our investigation into this problem has resulted in the following:

Total Precincts with Incorrect Vote Recorders 36

Precincts by District:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CD2 | 1 | CD10 | 4 |
| CD3 | 2 | CD11 | 2 |
| CD4 | 1 | CD12 | 2 |
| CD5 | 7 | CD13 | 1 |
| CD7 | 1 | CD14 | 2 |
| CD9 | 7 | CD15 | 6 |
| | | TOTAL | 36 |

Of these 36 precincts with incorrect vote recorders, only 21 had all 4 vote recorders wrong. In 16 of the precincts, only a portion of the vote recorders were incorrect, and the precinct was able to continue with the correct vote recorders until replacements were received. Of the total number of vote recorders provided for this election, there were 113 individual incorrect vote recorders. In prior elections, vote recorder problems impacted 2 to 10 precincts.

On election day, there was an allegation that vote recorder pages had been removed from the vote recorder at various precincts. Our investigation did not find any such tampering. The problem vote recorders were in fact due to mistakes we made.

Description of the problem:

Vote recorders are the voting machines used at a polling place for aligning the punch card ballot properly within a frame with the candidates and measures indicated on hinged pages. The hinged page is aligned with an internal punch mask to assist voters in punching the position representing the candidate/vote of their choice.

The assembly of the vote recorders proceeds over several days in multiple phases. The actual pages with the candidates/measures and punch positions on them are individually printed, then a metal hinge is applied to one side. After the hinges are attached, the pages are placed in trays by page number, with each race identified by a different page number. [ For instance, the Council District race appears on page 2 of the pamphlet, so all pages for the vote recorders for a Council race are page 2. Each race is then separately identified by the district number on that page. That is, the race for Council District 3 is listed as page 203 (page 2, CD 03). Likewise, the races for the Board of Education are on page 3, so a Board of Education race in district 4 would be listed on page 304 (page 3, BE 04).]

The next step of the process assembles the individual pages into frames. The assembly instructions and trays of pages are given to the assembly staff where the pages are dropped individually into each frame in the designated order. Each group of frames is for a specific group of voters who are voting on the same candidates and measures. Each ballot group is identified by a Sample Ballot Group number. For instance, Sample Ballot Group 101 is voting on citywide races, Council District 1, no Board of Education race, city measures, charter commission candidate office 1, and the School District measure. All frames for this ballot group are assembled at one time and placed in large canvass bins identified with the group number.

The assembled frames are then verified by a separate verification staff, who is also responsible for writing the group number on each assembled frame. This is the step where the error began. ***The ballot group number was not written on each individual frame***. The frames were then returned to the canvass bins with the identifying group number on each bin.

The next step is to label the frames with the precinct number, assemble the frames into the vote recorder cases, verify the useability of each vote recorder and place the recorders in their carrying cases labeled with the precinct number for eventual delivery to the inspector. This assembly step is done in route order, which requires that the assembly crew select the appropriate recorder for each precinct from the assembly bins. The bin number is listed on the label with the precinct number. This is where the next part of the problem occurred. ***Because the individual frame did not have the group number on it, an opportunity for selecting the wrong frame or mislabeling the frame existed.*** Once mislabeled, it is very difficult to identify an incorrect vote recorder.

The last verification of the vote recorders is the precinct inspector. Each inspector is instructed to verify their supplies before election day. They are specifically instructed to open the vote recorders and verify them against their sample ballot, which is included. Any errors are to be called in to the division where the correction can be made prior to election day. ***Again, inspectors did not inspect their supplies or notify us in advance that problems existed.***

**Recommendation**

The assembly process has been documented, and an additional inspection step has been added to ensure that vote recorders are properly assembled and labeled for delivery to the polling places. Also, a special letter will be sent to the inspectors requesting them to check their supplies including their vote recorders. Calls will also be made to each inspector to verify that they have in fact checked their supplies before the day of the election.

## 5. Requests for identification of voters

We are cooperating with the District Attorney's Office in an investigation into this area. We have reviewed our documentation and our training to ensure that the proper instructions were given to inspectors. A report of the findings will be given when it is available.

## 6. Charter Votes in Council District 4

Based on the advice of the City Attorney, votes for Helen Bernstein for the charter commission office in district 4 will be counted as follows: Absentee votes for Helen Bernstein will be counted and included in the numbers used to determine the total votes cast. Votes cast for Helen Bernstein at the polls will be considered undervotes, and will not be included in the total votes cast for the office.

## 7. Unavailability of Bi-lingual poll workers

The election division makes an effort to hire bilingual poll workers whenever possible. Our efforts include requesting assistance from organizations such as MALDEF and the Asian Pacific American Defense League, as well as advertising in non-English language newspapers. We also provide flyers and posters in the communities requesting assistance. Individuals working at the polls can obtain language assistance by calling our 800 language line, and additional assistance is available through contract services with AT&T. We cannot provide language assistance for all languages, however, as we were asked to at one precinct. The request was for Croatian assistance be provided at the polls.

## 8. Missing flags and markers identifying polling place

We have a continuing problem with flags being stolen from the polling places and for vandals to remove signs and other aids provided for the voters. We replace such items when time permits on election day, and our box of supplies should contain all of the supplies a precinct needs. In some cases, inspectors add special items that they have found useful over the years, and they will on occasion post additional signs or request materials in advance of the election. We comply with these requests whenever possible.

Attachment A
April 21, 1997

**PRIMARY NOMINATING ELECTION**
**April 8, 1997**
**Problem Voter Recorders by Precinct**

| Precinct | **Ballot should have** | **Ballot had** | Sample Ballot Group Originals Intended | Sample Ballot Group Originals Received | Races Effected | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | CW | CD | BE | 1-4 | 5-7 | CC | SD |
| 373 | BE 6/ CC 2 | BE 2/ CC 8 | 120 | 126 (4) | | | 6 | | | 2 | |
| 617 | BE 4 | BE 6 | 104 | 105 (4) | | | 4 | | | | |
| 659 | CD 3/ BE 4/ CC3 | CD 5/ BE --/ CC 5 | 104 | 107 (4) | | 3 | 4 | | | 3 | |
| 944 | CC4 | CC 9 | 121 | 112 (4) | | | | | | 4 | |
| 1341 | BE4 | Missing | 108 | 107 (4) | | | 4 | | | | |
| 1342 | BE 4 | Missing | 108 | 107 (4) | | | 4 | | | | |
| 1358 | BE 6 | BE 4 | 109 | 108 (3) + 1 good | | | 6 | | | | |
| 1383 | BE 6 | BE 4 | 109 | 108 (1) + 3 good | | | 6 | | | | |
| 1389 | BE 6 | BE 4 | 109 | 108 (3) + 1 good | | | 6 | | | | |
| 1393 | BE 6 | BE 4 | 109 | 108 (3) + 1 good | | | 6 | | | | |
| 1395 | BE 6 | BE 4 | 109 | 108 (2) + 2 good | | | 6 | | | | |
| 1842 | CD 7/ CC 7 | CD Missing/ CC 4 | 110 | 121 (4) | | 7 | | | | 7 | |
| 2429 | CD 9/ CC 9 | CD Missing/CC 2 | 112 | 119 (1) + 3 good | | 9 | | | | 9 | |
| 2446 | CD 9/ CC 9 | CD Missing/ CC 8 | 112 | 125 (3) 1 missing | | 9 | | | | 9 | |
| 2455 | CD 9/ CC 9 | CD Missing/ CC 2 | 112 | 119 (1) + 3 good | | 9 | | | | 9 | |
| 2480 | CD 9/CC 9 | CD Missing/CC 6 | 112 | 124 (4) | | 9 | | | | 9 | |
| 2485 | CD 9/ CC 9 | CD Missing/CC 6 | 112 | 124 (4) | | 9 | | | | 9 | |
| 2486 | CD 9/ CC 9 | CD Missing/CC 6 | 112 | 124 (4) | | 9 | | | | 9 | |
| 2489 | CD 9/ CC 9 | CD Missing/CC 6 | 112 | 124 (4) | | 9 | | | | 9 | |
| 2490 | CD 9/ CC 9 | CD Missing/CC 6 | 112 | 124 (4) | | 9 | | | | 9 | |
| 2707 | CC 10 | CC Missing | 127 | 102 (1) + 3 good | | | | | | 10 | |
| 2738 | CC 10 | CC Missing | 127 | 102 (1) + 3 good | | | | | | 10 | |
| 2749 | CC 10 | CC Missing | 127 | 102 (4) | | | | | | 10 | |
| 2780 | CC 10 | CC Missing | 127 | 102 seems correct B4 E-0 | | | | | | 10 | |
| 3001 | BE 4 | BE 6 | 114 | 115 (4) | | | 4 | | | | |
| 3084 | CD 11/ BE 4/ CC11 | CD 5/ BE Missing/CC 5 | 114 | 107 (4) | | 11 | 4 | | | 11 | |
| 3409 | BE 6/ CW Meas/ CC 6 | BE 2/ --/ CC Missing | 132 | 302 (4) | | | 6 | 1,3 & 4 | 5,6 & 7 | 12 | ** |
| 3602 | CD 13/ BE 2/ CC 13 | CD Missing/ BE 4/ CC 6 | 117 | 124 (4) | | 13 | 2 | | | 13 | |
| 3413 | BE 6/ CC 12 | BE Missing/ CC 8 | 132 | 125 (4) | | | 6 | | | 12 | |
| 3923 | BE 2 | BE Missing | 136 | 134 (4) | | | 2 | | | | |
| 3993 | CW/ CC14 | CW Missing/ CC 14 | 134 | 301 (4) | mayor | | | 1,3 & 4 | 5,6 &7 | 14 | ** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4201 | CD 15 | CD 1 | 118 | 118 (2 wrg. Pg. 2) + 2 good | | 15 | | | | | |
| 4206 | CD 15 | CD 1 | 118 | 118 (2 wrg. Pg. 2) + 2 miss. | | 15 | | | | | |
| 4210 | CD 15 | CD 1 | 118 | 118 (4 wrg. Pg. 2) | | 15 | | | | | |
| 4217 | CD 15 | CD 1 | 118 | 118 (2 wrg. Pg. 2) + 2 good | | 15 | | | | | |
| 4223 | CD 15 | CD 1 | 118 | 118 (2 wrg. Pg. 2) + 2 good | | 15 | | | | | |
| 4228 | CD 15 | CD 1 | 118 | 118 (2 wrg. Pg. 2) + 2 good | | 15 | | | | | |
| Count: 36 | *** The numbers in parentheses indicates the number of incorrect vote recorders received**<br>**** These vote recorders had page 802 which contained BB & Brd of Ed Chtr Amnt 2** | | | | | | | | | | |

Attachment B
April 21, 1997

# Election Fact Sheet

## General Information

| | Voters | Precincts | Poll Workers | Turnout |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Los Angeles | 1,317,878 | 1932 | 7728 | 29.3% |
| Community College District | 1,802,466 | 370 | 110 | 24.1% |
| Total | 1,802,466 | 2302 | 8838 | |

## Employees

| | |
|---|---|
| Full Time | 11 |
| As-Needed | |
| Recruiting | 25 |
| General Office | 13 |
| Warehouse-Base Crew | 74 |
| Warehouse-Assembly | 100 |
| Absentee processing | 124 |
| Maps & Routing | 8 |
| Delivery Drivers | 20 |
| Swampers | 28 |
| Election day/night only | 1000 |

## Booth and Supplies Delivery

| | |
|---|---|
| Booth Routes | 92 |
| Supply Routes | 93 |

## Polling Place Assingments

| | |
|---|---|
| 668 | Schools |
| 263 | Public Buildings |
| 422 | Churches & Synagogues |
| 433 | Commercial Businesses |
| 512 | Private Residences |
| 4 | Other |
| 2302 | TOTAL |

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# Unique Election Factors - April 8, 1997

Inspector Changes

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Last week Inspector Cancellations | 69 | 3.0% |
| Inspector no-shows | 90 | 3.9% |
| Other worker no-shows | 852 | 13.0% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Polling place changes | 155 | 6.7% |
| Changes in last week | 24 | 1.0% |
| Postcard notifications | 105,000 | 5.8% |
| Signs posted | 46 | |

## DELIVERIES

| | Initial Scheduled Deliveries | Redeliveries |
|---|---|---|
| Booths | 2300 | 150 |
| Supplies | 2300 | 400 |

## VOTE RECORDER CONTENTS

| | Precincts | Vote Recorders | Crimped Pages (approximate) |
|---|---|---|---|
| City | 1932 | 7728 | 62,000 |
| LAUSD | 182 | 728 | 4,000 |
| LACCD | 188 | 752 | 750 |
| Total | 2302 | 9208 | 66,750 |

Incorrect Vote Recorders

- affected 36 precincts (1.8% of City precincts; 0.3% of all election precincts)
- 113 individual incorrect vote recorders represents 1.4% of all City vote recorders or 1.2% of all election vote recorders